

HISTORICAL EVALUATION OF
461 AND 471 SOUTH MURPHY AVENUE
IN THE CITY OF SUNNYVALE

FOR

WENDELL WHITFIELD
543 SOUTH MURPHY AVENUE
SUNNYVALE, CA 94086

BY

Archaeological Resource Management
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ABSTRACT

This historical evaluation was carried out in June 2001 for the structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue in the City of Sunnyvale. The research focused upon the characteristics of the residential structures and their contribution to the historic fabric of the City of Sunnyvale and the County of Santa Clara. Research was carried out in accordance with the City of Sunnyvale's Heritage Preservation guidelines. The structures as they stand today are two single family residences, however, the house at 461 South Murphy has been converted for commercial use. The house at 461 South Murphy Avenue has California Bungalow characteristics, and the house at 471 is in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. Both houses are currently occupied and in good condition. Based upon visual inspection, both structures have an estimated chronology, having been built circa 1920. The structures are not listed on the National Register, California Register, or the City of Sunnyvale's Local Register of Heritage Resources. However, the structures are within the boundaries of the City of Sunnyvale's Murphy-Frances-Taaffe historic neighborhood. Therefore, a range of possible mitigations are discussed below.

QUALIFICATIONS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Archaeological Resource Management has been specifically engaged in cultural resource management projects in central California since 1977. The firm is owned and supervised by Dr. Robert Cartier, the Principal Investigator. Dr. Cartier has a Ph.D. in anthropology, and is certified by the Register of Professional Archaeologists (ROPA) for conducting cultural resource investigations as well as other specialized work in archaeology and history. He also fulfills the standards set forth by the Secretary of the Interior for inclusion as a historian and architectural historian and is certified as such on the State of California referral lists.

Dr. Cartier is listed by the State of California as having professional qualifications in history, architectural history, and archaeology. The California State Office of Historic Preservation most recently re-certified these qualifications on January 4th, 2001, with archaeology listed on page two, architectural history listed on page nine, and history listed on page twelve. Between 1977 and 2001 Cartier and his firm of Archaeological Resource Management have completed over 250 evaluations of historic buildings, historic sites, and HABS Photodocumentation of Historic Structures.

Dr. Cartier holds a Bachelor's degree, a Master's degree, and a Ph.D. in anthropology, a field closely related to history and archaeology. He has 23 years of full-time experience in research, writing, and interpretation of cultural resources. Dr. Cartier has authored and co-authored many historical evaluations in the central California area, including: *The Lohman House* (2001); *The Frank Lloyd Wright Foster Road House* (2000); *The Kell Cemetery* (1999); *The Saint Patrick's Seminary Historic Trash Site* (1997); *Villa Torino: Historic Archaeology Phase I Excavations* (1994); *Evaluation of Cultural Resources and Determination for National Register Eligibility for the Buena Vista Adobe Project* (1994); *The Old Stone Building: Its History and Archaeology* (1986); and *The Archaeological Investigations at CA-MNT-1243H: The Estrada Adobe in Monterey, California* (1985). Each of these works involved extensive research and evaluation of historical cultural resources. He was originally trained in historic research and historic archaeology by Professor Frank Hole of Rice University in the 1970s and published the monograph *Part I, History of the McCormick League and Areas Adjoining the San Jacinto Battleground* (1972).

Dr. Cartier has also carried out historic structure photodocumentation for many projects in the Bay area. These projects have included both medium and large format photography in

accordance with guidelines outlined by local agencies and/or following the photographic standards of the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS). He has taught field methods in archaeology 1975, with several studies of local historic structures and deposits.

LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION OF THE SUBJECT AREA

The subject properties are located at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue in the City of Sunnyvale, County of Santa Clara. On the USGS 7.5 minute quadrangle of Cupertino, the Transverse Mercator Grid (UTMG) centerpoint of the project area is 5 85 800mE/41 36 280mN. The elevation is approximately 110 feet MSL. The nearest source of fresh water is Regnart Creek located approximately two miles south of the subject area.

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The goal of the archival research was to gather data on the structures located in the study area and to evaluate their historical and architectural merit according to guidelines established by the California Register of Historic Resources, the National Register of Historic Places, and the provisions of the City of Sunnyvale's Historic Preservation Ordinance.

The study was carried out in June 2001 by staff under the direction of Dr. Robert Cartier, Principal Investigator at A.R.M. Research was conducted using in-house references at Archaeological Resource Management, as well as records at the Recorder's Office, the California Assessor's Office, the California Room at the Martin Luther King Jr. Main Library in San Jose, The San Jose History Museum at Kelley Park, and the County Surveyor's Office of the County of Santa Clara. Research assistance was provided by Julie Jones and Doug Jones.

EXISTING CONDITION OF THE STRUCTURE AND ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Physical Appearance

The structure at 461 South Murphy Avenue is a large single family residence with bungaloid characteristics. The home has a moderately pitched gambrel roof with a hipped apex which is surfaced with composition shingle. The jutting entryway has a clipped gable roof. The home is of stucco over wooden frame construction, painted a light yellow. The windows are wooden framed, and primarily casement or double hung sash. The front facade of the house is dominated by the jutting entryway, supported by square wooden pillars painted sky blue. Each of the two large floor-to-ceiling front windows of the structure consist of four tall solid panes of glass. These window frames echo the pillars giving the facade the feeling of a classical colonnade.

Those portions of the interior of the house which were available for examination are in good condition, and appear to be primarily original. The front room is dominated by a large fireplace, which appears to have been resurfaced. The remainder of the interior was not available for examination.

In addition to the main house, a large wooden shed is also present on the property. The shed is constructed of vertical board and batten siding, painted white, and has a large set of double doors. This structure appears to predate the main house.

The structure at 471 South Murphy Avenue is a single family residence built in the Spanish colonial revival style. The cross gabled roof is moderately pitched, and is surfaced in red

gravel in imitation of Spanish roof tile. The eaves are boxed with enclosed rafters, and protrude only a few inches out from the walls of the house. The walls are surfaced with white stucco. The windows are primarily wooden framed, and include a mixture of casement, sliding, and double hung sash styles. All of the windows appear to be original. The structure includes a large chimney on the northern side of the house. This chimney tapers slightly, extends to ground level, and is surfaced with stucco. The entryway is covered with an arched opening that is echoed by the recessed large arch over the triple-paned front windows.

The interior of the structure was not available for examination.

Historical Assessment of the Structures

The first people to inhabit the San Francisco Bay Area were the Ohlone (or Costanoan) Indians. The Ohlone inhabited the San Francisco Bay regions from the Golden Gate south to Monterey. The Ohlone were gatherers and hunters who utilized only the native flora and fauna with the exception of one domesticated, the dog. Yet, the abundance and high quality of natural resources allowed them to settle in semi-sedentary villages. These villages were widely distributed throughout the Santa Clara Valley, especially along water courses. The arrival of Europeans by the last quarter of the 18th century was the beginning of the end for the Native American period of history in the Bay Area.

The first Europeans to settle in the Bay area were the Spanish, who established the *Pueblo de San Jose* in 1777 and Mission Santa Clara in 1779. The missions were largely self-sufficient, raising their own crops and cattle with Native American labor. The land that became Sunnyvale was originally part of the *Rancho Pastorio de Las Borregas*, granted to Francisco Estrada in 1842. In 1850, Martin Murphy, Sr. acquired approximately 5000 acres of the Rancho and renamed it Bayview Ranch. The Irish immigrant and his family had been in the wagon train party led by Elisha Stevens that crossed the Sierras in 1844, two years before the infamous journey of the Donner Party which followed the same route. (Seavey 1988)

In 1864, the Central Railroad's line between San Francisco and San Jose crossed Murphy's property, and he was granted the right to establish "Murphy's Station" and "Lawrence Station" stops. The community of Encinal, which would be renamed Sunnyvale in 1901 and become incorporated in 1912, grew around this railroad line. W. E. Crossman, who became a major landowner and developer in Encinal in 1898, described Sunnyvale as the "City of Destiny," and promoted the city as an industrial center. In 1906, the Libby, McNeil, and Libby Canning Company decided to move to the Sunnyvale area to take advantage of the fruit orchards and farms in the Santa Clara Valley. (Seavey 1988)

The original survey for the town of Encinal included three north south streets. These were Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe, which were named for Martin Murphy and members of his family. A large percentage of the core residential blocks of these three streets were destroyed during shopping mall development in the 1970's and 1980's. The remaining historic buildings are primarily located on the 300 and 400 blocks, and range in age from turn of the century vernacular and colonial revival style homes, to Spanish Colonial revival and eclectic revival style homes dating from the 1920's to the 1940's. (Seavey 1988) These three streets, from Iowa Avenue to the north stretching to El Camino in the south make up the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The proposed project area is within this historic neighborhood.

The Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood was created by the City of Sunnyvale for the purpose of preserving both individual structures within its defined limits, as well as the

overall historic character of the neighborhood. It includes six city blocks, and is bounded by Mathilda Avenue to the west, West Iowa Avenue to the north, Murphy Avenue to the east and El Camino Real to the south. Architecturally, it includes a mixture of styles ranging from vernacular structures, colonial revival, Spanish colonial revival, California bungalow, and eclectic revival homes. The majority of these structures were constructed between the 1920's and 1940's, however some modern structures are also present within the district. Specific structures are listed within the neighborhood as being especially important as examples of historic architecture, and the structures at 461 and 471 are not included in this listing. However, both structures can be considered important assets in maintaining the historic character of the neighborhood in that they are of compatible chronology and architectural style.

461 South Murphy

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest owner of the structure documented in the Santa Clara County Assessors office was Ida Trubschenck. In 1972 the home was purchased by Irene Turley from the estate of Ida Trubschenck, however she owned the property for only a couple of days before selling it to the current owners, Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield. The home is currently the location of the Mon Cheri Cooking School.

471 South Murphy

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest documented owner of the structure was a Mr. Ball (Personal communication, Wendell Whitfield.) After this, the home was sold to Helen Kasik. In 1985 the home was purchased by Edison Tse et al. Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield purchased the property from Edison Tse et al in 1999, and are the current owners.

HISTORIC EVALUATION

Sunnyvale's Local Register of Historic Resources

The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed on the City of Sunnyvale's Local Register of Heritage Resources.

Chapter 19.96 regarding the City of Sunnyvale's Heritage Preservation outlines the guidelines for evaluating and nominating historic resources as follows: "Any improvement, building, portion of buildings, structures, signs, features, sites, scenic areas, views, vistas, places, areas, landscapes, trees, or other natural objects or objects of scientific, aesthetic, educational, political, social, cultural, architectural, or historical significance can be designated a heritage resource by the city council and any area within the City may be designated a heritage resource district by the city council pursuant to provisions of this chapter if it meets the Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, or one or more of the following:

- (a) It exemplifies or reflects special elements of the city's cultural, social, economic, political, aesthetic, engineering, architectural, or natural history;
- (b) It is identified with persons or events significant in local, state, or national history;
- (c) It embodies distinctive characteristics of a style, type, period, or method of construction, or is a valuable example of the use of indigenous materials or craftsmanship;
- (d) It is representative of the work of a notable builder, designer, or architect;

- (e) It contributes to the significance of an historic area, being a geographically definable area possessing a concentration of historic or scenic properties or thematically related grouping of properties which contribute to each other and are unified aesthetically or by plan or physical development;
- (f) It has a unique location or singular physical characteristic or is a view or vista representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood, community, or the city of Sunnyvale;
- (g) It embodies elements of architectural design, detail, materials, or craftsmanship that represents a significant structural or architectural achievement or innovation;
- (h) It is similar to other distinctive properties, sites, areas, or objects based on a historic, cultural, or architectural motif;
- (i) It reflects significant geographical patterns, including those associated with different eras of settlement and growth, particular transportation modes, or distinctive examples of park or community planning;
- (j) It is one of the few remaining examples in the city, region, state, or nation possessing distinguishing characteristics of an architectural or historic type or specimen;
- (k) With respect to a local landmark, it is significant in that the resource materially benefits the historical character of a neighborhood or area, or the resource in its location represents an established and familiar visual feature of the community or city;
- (l) With respect to a local landmark district, a collective high integrity of the district is essential to the sustained value of the separate individual resources;
- (m) With respect to a designated landmark and designated landmark district, the heritage resource shall meet Criteria of the National Register of Historic Places, which are incorporated by reference into this chapter." (Taken from Chapter 19.96.050 of the Guidelines for Heritage Preservation.)

The Structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed individually on the City of Sunnyvale's Register of Historic Resources as historic structures. However, they are located within the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Historic Neighborhood. Due to their compatibility with the overall architectural and chronological themes of the historic neighborhood, they can be considered integral and supportive elements within the district. Therefor, the structures do appear to be potentially eligible for inclusion in City of Sunnyvale's Register of Historic Resources.

California Register of Historic Resources Criteria

A cultural resource is considered "significant" if it qualifies as eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources (CRHR). Properties that are eligible for listing in the CRHR must meet one or more of the following criteria:

1. Association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
2. Association with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
3. Embodying the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or representing the work of a master, or possessing high artistic values; or
4. Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

A property may be automatically listed in the CRHR if it is formally determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Properties that are formally determined eligible for the NRHP are those that are designated as such through one of the federal preservation programs administered by the California Office of Historic Preservation (i.e., the National Register, Tax Certification, and Section 106 review of federal undertakings).

The CRHR interprets the integrity of a cultural resource based upon its physical authenticity. An historic cultural resource must retain its historic character or appearance and thus be recognizable as an historic resource. Integrity is evaluated by examining the subject's location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. If the subject has retained these qualities, it may be said to have integrity. It is possible that a cultural resource may not retain sufficient integrity to be listed in the National Register of Historic Places yet still be eligible for listing in the CRHR. If a cultural resource retains the potential to convey significant historical/scientific data, it may be said to retain sufficient integrity for potential listing in the CRHR.

The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed on the California Register of Historical Resources. In addition, the structures do not appear to be eligible for potential inclusion in this register. They are not associated with events or people important to the history of the United States, of California, or of the Sunnyvale area. Although they do embody some elements of bungalow and Spanish colonial revival style architecture, respectively, they are not particularly fine or unusual examples of these styles. They do not appear to have potential to yield important information about local, state, or national history.

National Register Criteria

The National Register of Historic Places was first established in 1966, with major revisions in 1976. The register is set forth in 36 CFR 60 which establishes the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO), standards for their staffs and review boards, and describes the statewide survey and planning process for historic preservation. Within this regulation guidelines are set forth concerning the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.6). In addition, further regulations are found in 36 CFR 63-66, 800, and Bulletin 15 which define procedures for determination of eligibility, identification of historic properties, recovery, reporting, and protection procedures.

The National Register of Historic Places was established to recognize resources associated with the accomplishments of all peoples who have contributed to the country's history and heritage. Guidelines were designed for Federal and State agencies in nominating cultural resources to the National Register. These guidelines are based upon integrity and significance of the resource. Integrity applies to specific items such as location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture is present in resources that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meet at least one of the following criteria:

- a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to broad patterns of our history;
- b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;
- c. that embody distinctive characteristics of type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction;

- d. that have yielded, or are likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity is defined in Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, (U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service 1982) as:

the authenticity of a property's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the property's historic or prehistoric period. If a property's retains the physical characteristics it possessed in the past then it has the capacity to convey association with historical patterns or persons, architectural or engineering design and technology, or information about a culture or peoples.

There are also seven aspects of integrity which are used. These aspects are:

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. location | 5. workmanship |
| 2. design | 6. feeling |
| 3. setting | 7. association |
| 4. materials | |

The structures at 461 and 471 South Murphy Avenue are not currently listed on the National Register of Historical Resources. In addition, the structures do not appear to be eligible for potential inclusion in this register. Neither structure was found to be associated with events or people important to the history of the United States, of California, or of the Sunnyvale area. Although they do embody some elements of the bungalow style and Spanish colonial style, respectively, they are not particularly fine or unusual examples of these styles. They do not appear to have the potential to yield important information about local, state, or national history.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The structures as they stand today are two single family residences with Bungalow and Spanish colonial revival design elements respectively. Both houses are currently occupied and in good condition. Both structures were originally constructed circa 1925. The structures are not listed on the National Register or the California Register. The City of Sunnyvale's Local Register of Heritage Resources does not list the buildings individually, however the buildings are physically located within a city historic district, the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The homes can be considered integral and supportive elements within that district, as they are compatible with the dominant chronological and architectural themes of the neighborhood. Due to the historic significance of the structures, several alternative recommendations are outlined below.

Recommendations

- 1) The developer may wish to consider retaining and re-adapting the structures for use as part of any future development on the property.
- 2) If new construction is encouraged by the city, it should be architecturally compatible with the district's architectural character.
- 3) Photodocumentation to the standards of the Historic American Building Survey (HABS) may be carried out in order to partially mitigate the loss of the structures. It should be noted that photodocumentation cannot be considered as mitigation alone according to the

provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Photodocumentation must be combined with additional mitigation efforts in order to reduce impacts to an historical resource to a non-significant level.

HABS photography requires the use of a large format view camera with a minimum 4" x 5" negative size in order to obtain greater detail in each photograph. When carrying out HABS photography, photos of buildings, structures, or objects should show the principal facades and clearly show unusual detail or elements. Additions and alterations should be photographed. In addition, the environment or context in which the resource is located should also be photographed. If the resource is surrounded by supporting features such as outbuildings, landscaping or natural features or other elements, these should also be included.

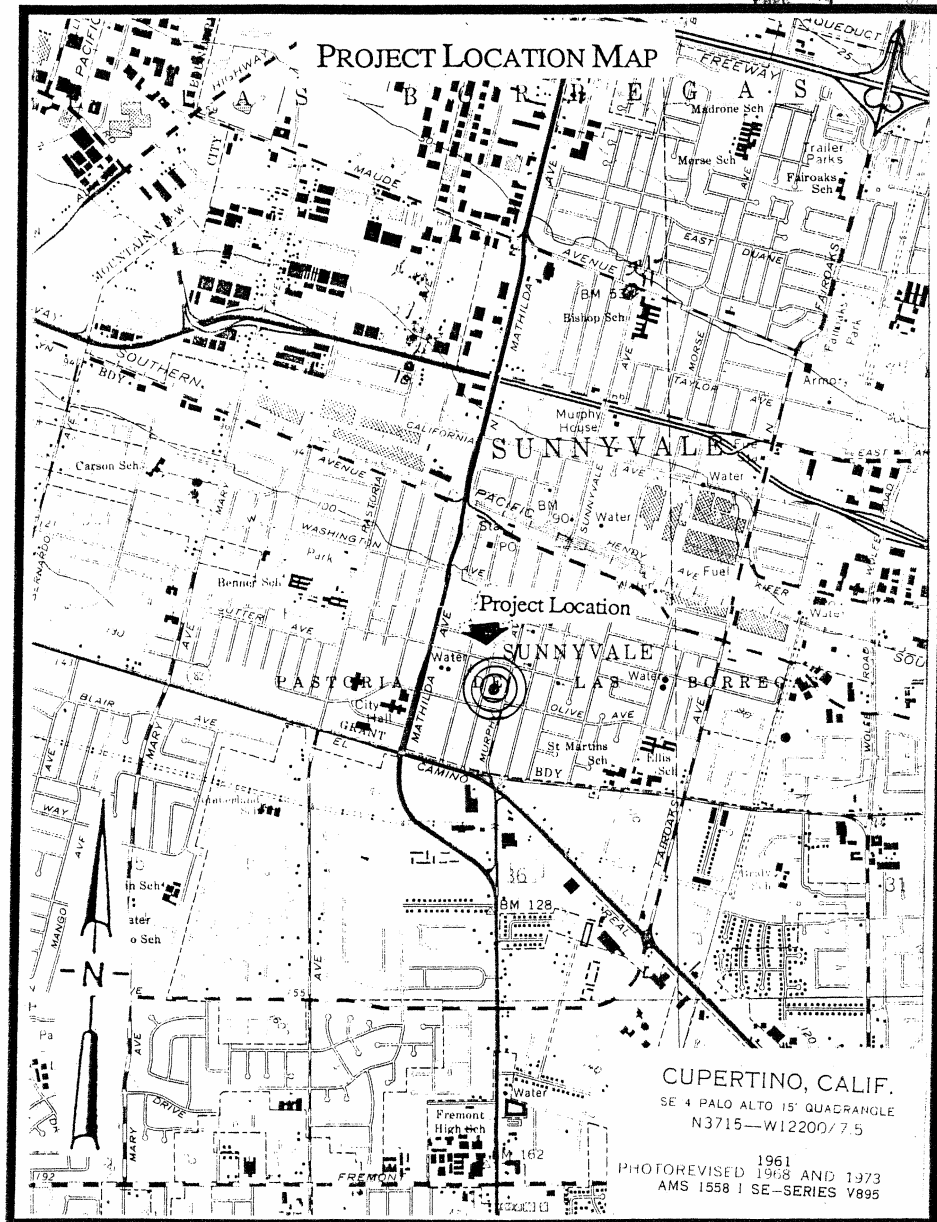
- 4) Relocation of the houses to another site off the subject property that is appropriate for their historic character.

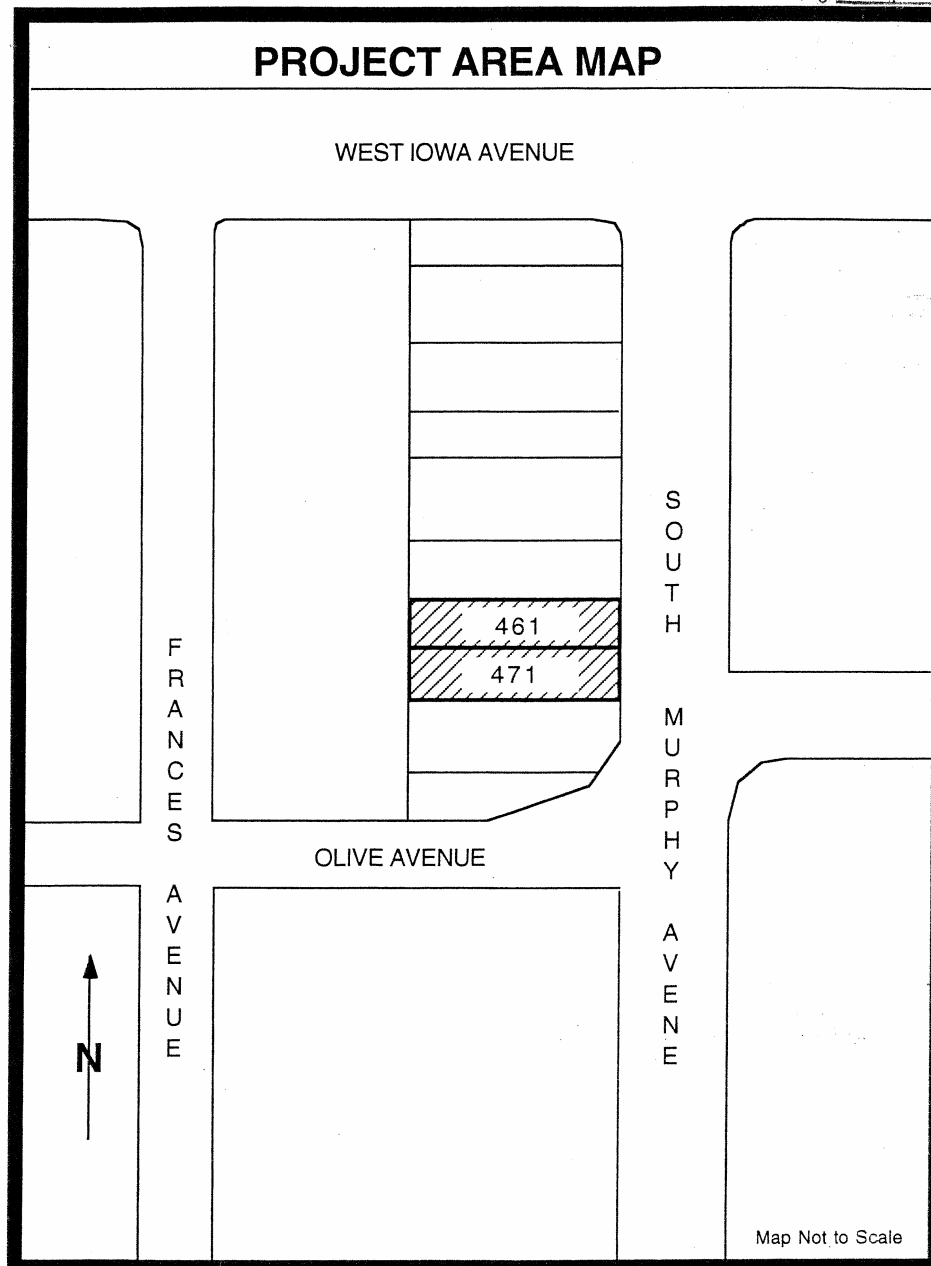
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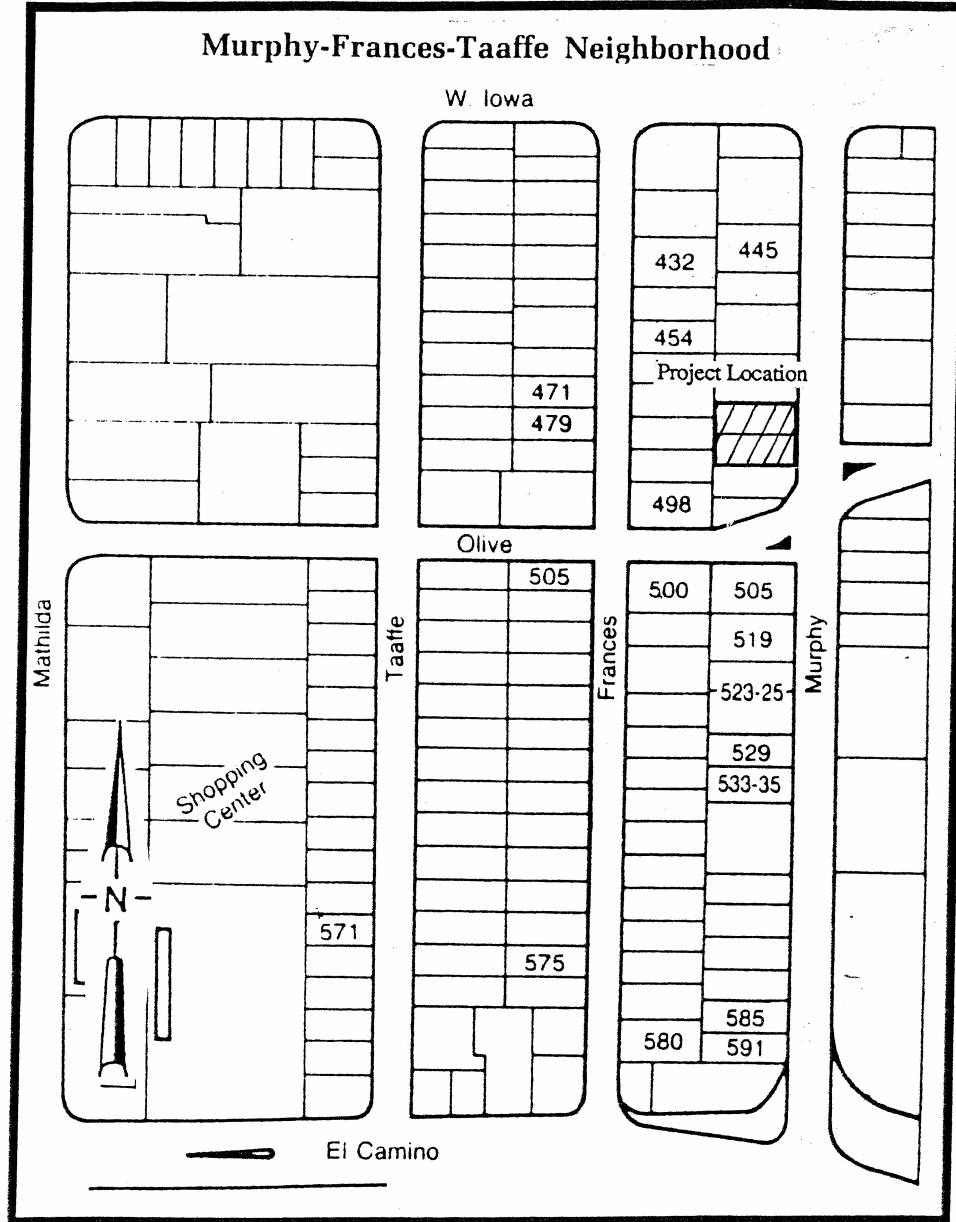
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APPENDIX A:
Maps and Proposed Site Plans for the Property





Murphy-Frances-Taafe Neighborhood



APPENDIX B:
Photographic Survey of the Structures

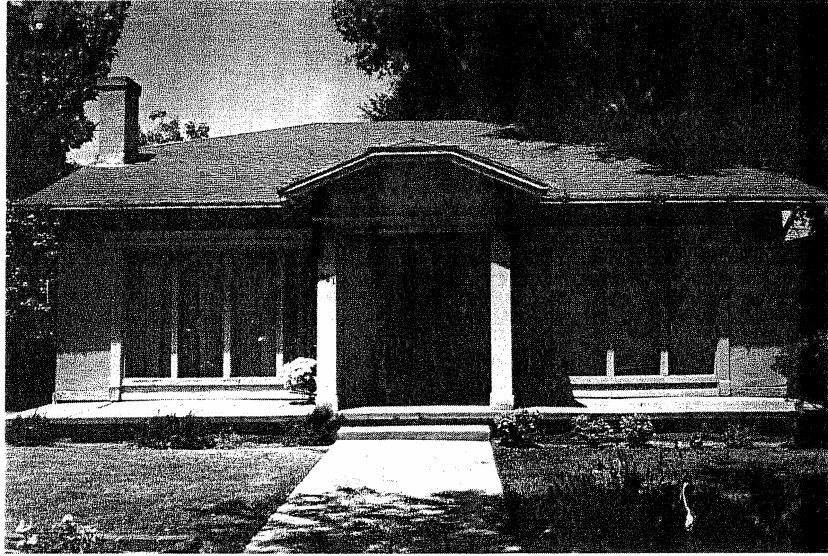


PHOTO 1: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE EAST. NOTE
COLONNADÉ FACADE.

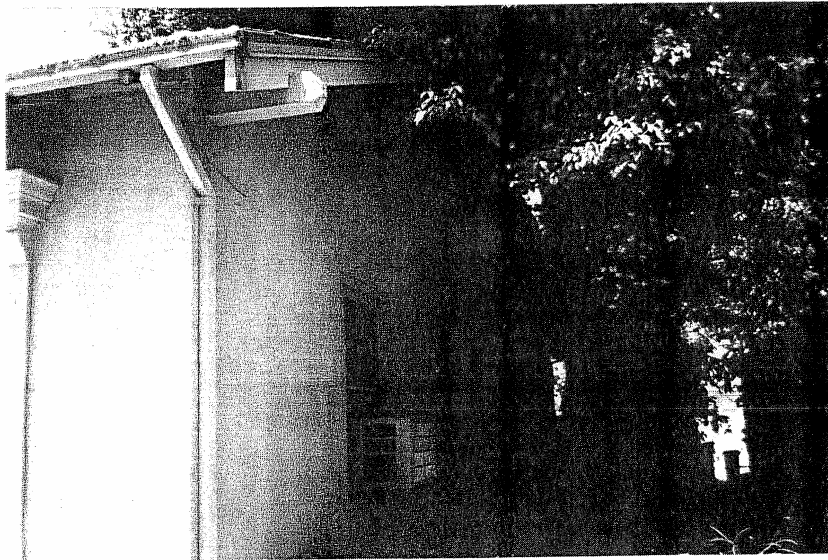


PHOTO 2: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE NORTHEAST.

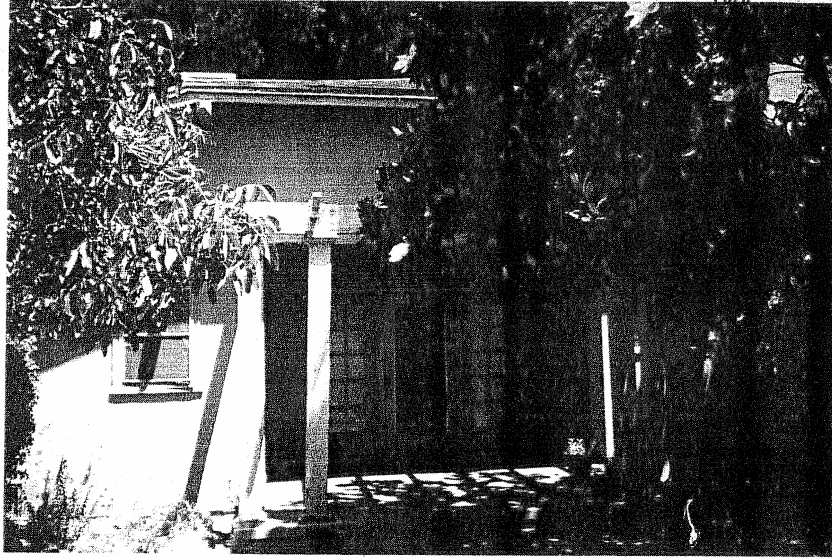


PHOTO 3: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE SOUTH. NOTE
RECESSED ENTRYWAY.



PHOTO 4: VIEW OF 461 S. MURPHY FROM THE WEST. NOTE
EXTENDED DECORATIVE SUPPORT BEAMS.



PHOTO 5: VIEW OF THE FRONT ROOM AT 461 S. MURPHY FROM EAST. NOTE CENTRAL FIREPLACE.

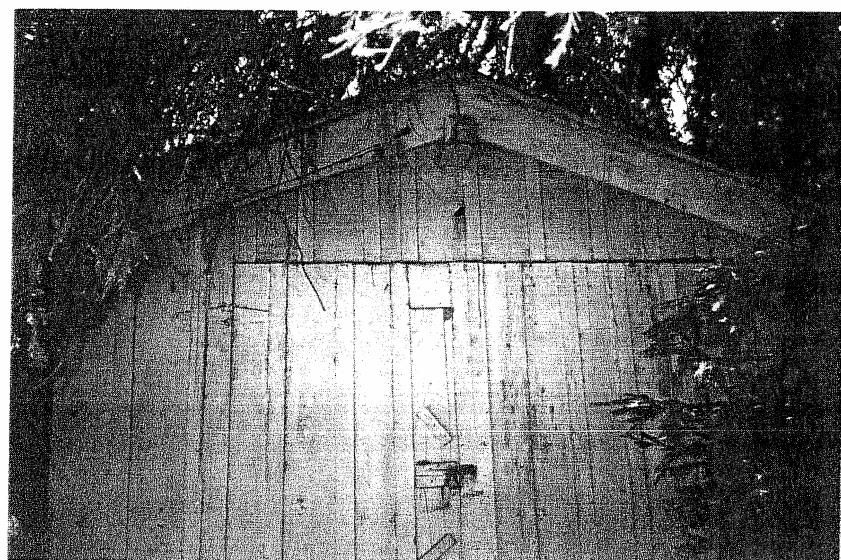


PHOTO 6: VIEW OF THE LARGE WOODEN SHED STRUCTURE BEHIND 461 S. MURPHY

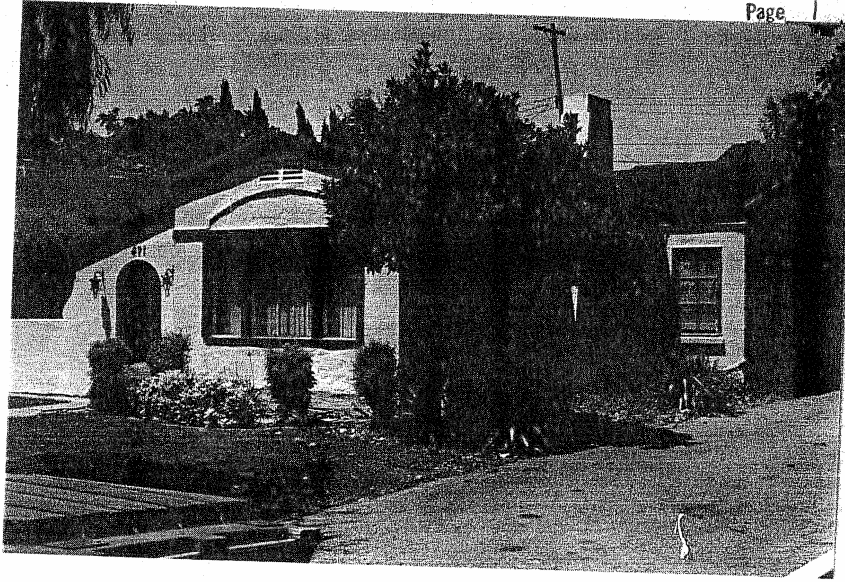


PHOTO 7: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE NORTHEAST

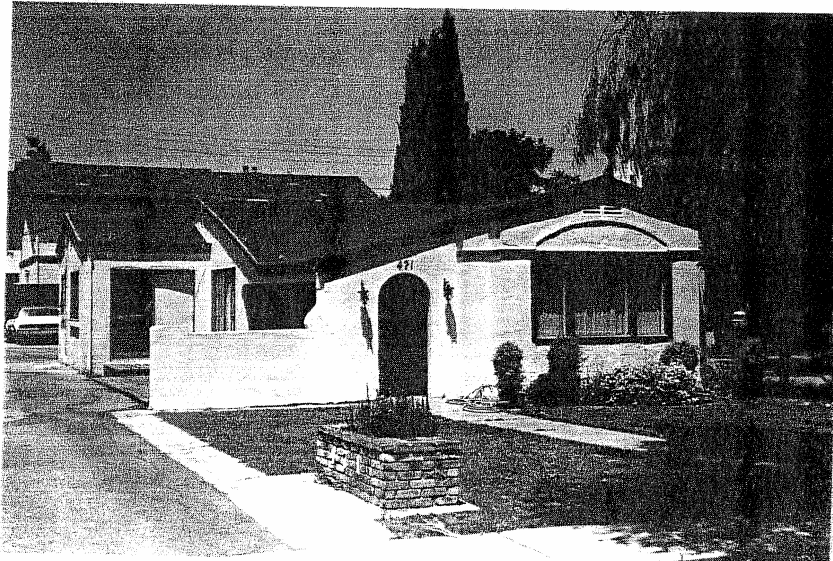


PHOTO 8: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE SOUTHEAST. NOTE
ARCHED ENTRYWAY DOOR.

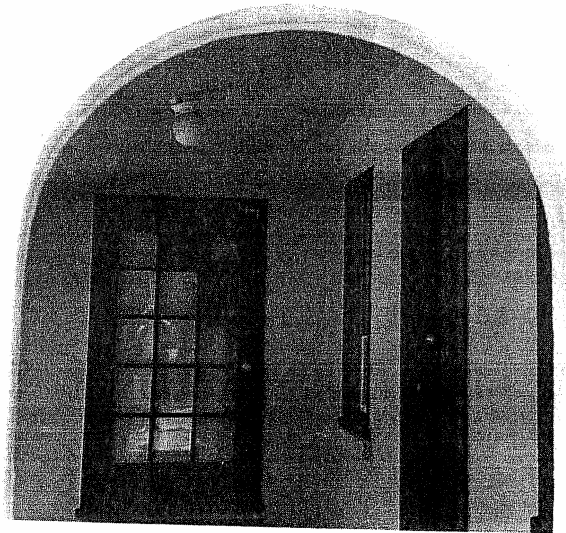


PHOTO 9: VIEW OF COVERED ENTRYWAY AT 471 S. MURPHY.

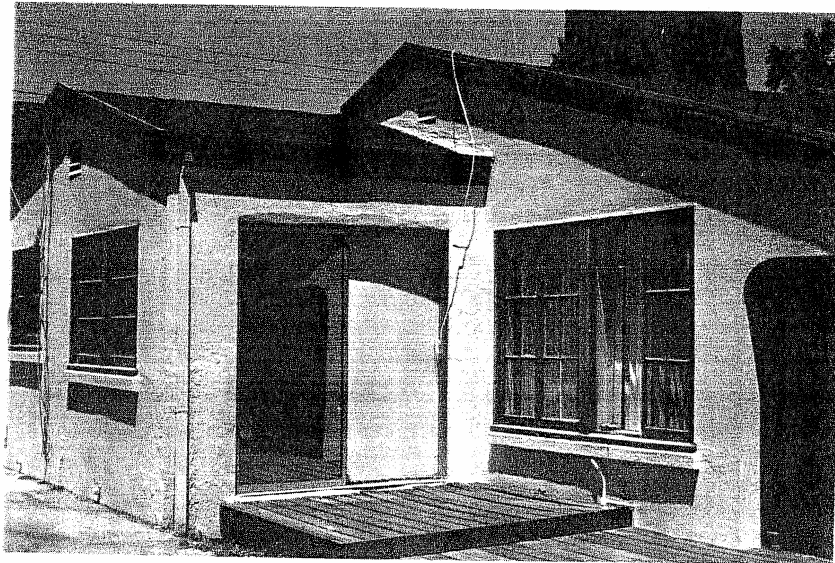


PHOTO 10: VIEW OF SIDE ENTRANCE AT 471 S. MURPHY. NOTE
MODERN SLIDING DOOR.

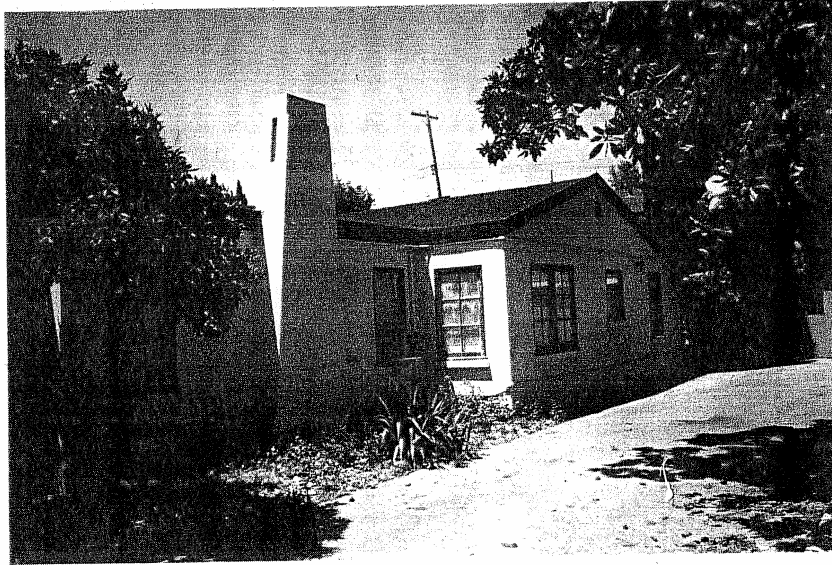


PHOTO 11: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE NORTHEAST.
NOTE TAPERED CHIMNEY

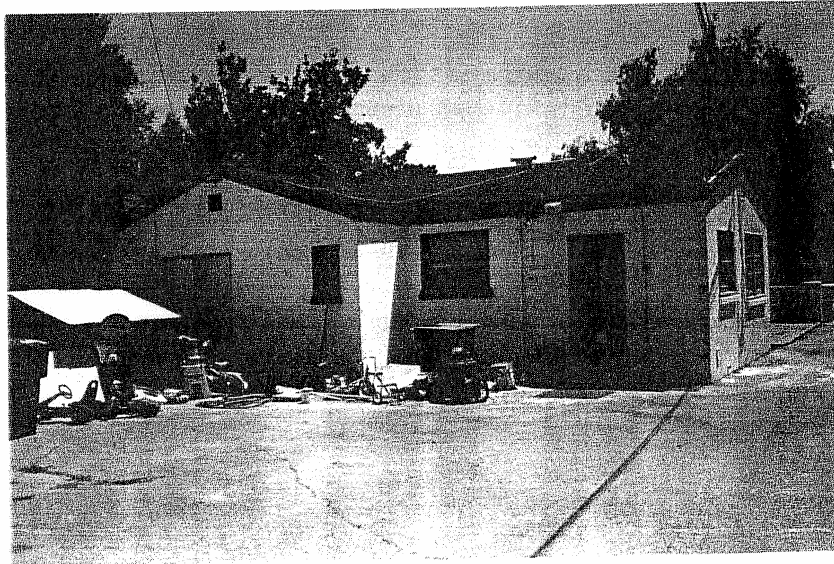


PHOTO 12: VIEW OF 471 S. MURPHY FROM THE WEST. NOTE RED
GRAVEL ROOF

APPENDIX C:
Department of Parks and Recreation Forms

State of California - The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation
Historic Resources Inventory

Survey Ref. No. _____

ATTACHMENT A
Page 23 of 28

Identification and Location

Ser. No. _____

National Register Status _____

Local designation _____

1. Historic name 461 South Murphy Avenue

*2. Common name or current name Mon Cheri Cooking School

*3. Number & street 461 South Murphy Avenue Cross-corridor _____

City Sunnyvale Vicinity only _____ Zip 94086 County Santa Clara

4. UTM Zone 5 85 800mE A 41 36 280 mN B _____ C _____ D _____

5. Quad map No. Cupertino, CA Parcel No. 209-26-006 Other _____

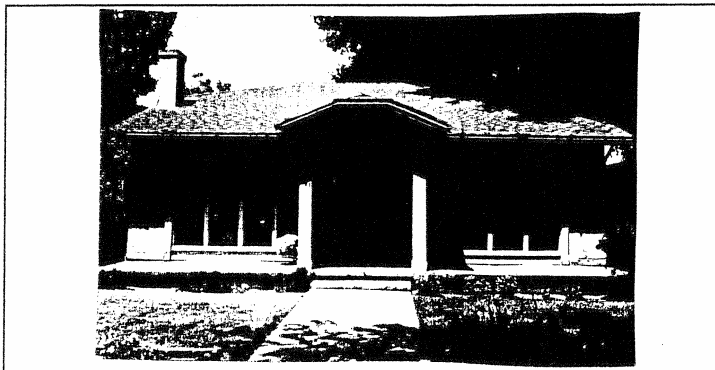
Description

6. Property Category building If district, number of documented resources _____

*7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style.

The structure at 461 South Murphy Avenue is a large single family residence with bungalow characteristics. The home has a moderately pitched gambrel roof with a hipped apex which is surfaced with composition shingle. The jutting entryway has a clipped gable roof. The home is of stucco over wooden frame construction, painted a light yellow. The windows are wooden framed, and primarily casement or double hung sash. The front facade of the house is dominated by the jutting entryway, supported by square wooden pillars painted sky blue. Each of the two large floor-to-ceiling front windows of the structure consist of four tall solid panes of glass. These window frames echo the pillars giving the facade the feeling of a classical colonnade.

continued on page 3



8. Planning agency City of Sunnyvale

9. Owner Address
Wendell Whitfield
543 South Murphy Avenue
Sunnyvale, CA 94086

10. Type of Ownership
private

11. Present Use
commercial

12. Zoning _____

13. Threats
demolition

Send a copy of this form to: State Office of Historic Preservation,
PO Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94287-0001

* Complete these items for historic preservation compliance projects under Section 106 (36 CFR 800)
All items must be completed for historical resources survey information.

Historical Information

- *14. Construction date(s) 1925 A Original location same Date moved N/A
15. Alterations & date Interior alterations, date unknown
16. Architect unknown Builder unknown
17. Historic attributes (with Number from list) 06-commercial building (one story)

Significance and Evaluation

18. Context for evaluation: Theme Inter-war Area sunnyvale
 Period 1918-1945 Property Type Bungalowoid Context formally developed?

- *19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The original survey for the town of Encinal included three north south streets. These were Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe, which were named for Martin Murphy and members of his family. A large percentage of the core residential blocks of these three streets were destroyed during shopping mall development in the 1970's and 1980's. The remaining historic buildings are primarily located on the 300 and 400 blocks, and range in age from turn of the century vernacular and colonial revival style homes, to Spanish Colonial revival and eclectic revival style homes dating from the 1920's to the 1940's. These three streets, from Iowa Avenue to the north stretching to El Camino in the south make up the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The proposed project area is within this historic neighborhood.

Continued on page 3

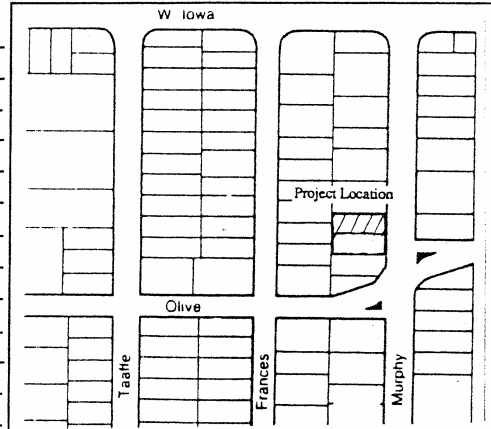
20. Sources: City of Sunnyvale
 1970 Quarterly Report. Vol. 2, No. 1.

Douglas, J.
 1993 Historical Footnotes of Santa Clara Valley. San Jose: San Jose Historical Museum Association.
 continued on page 3

21. Applicable National Register criteria

N/A

22. Other recognition none
- State Landmark No. (if applicable)
23. Evaluator Robert Cartier
- Date of evaluation 6/27/01
24. Survey type Historic Evaluation
25. Survey name 461 and 471 South Murphy
26. Year form prepared 2001
- By (name) Doug Jones
- Organization Archaeological Resource Management
- Address 496 North Fifth Street
- City & Zip San Jose, CA 95112
- Phone (408) 295-1373



State of California - The Resource Agency	Primary #	Page <u>25</u> of <u>28</u>
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION	HRI#	
CONTINUATION SHEET	Trinomial	

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 461 South Murphy Avenue

*Recorded by Robert R. Cartier *Date 6/27/01 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Continued from # 7

Those portions of the interior of the house which were available for examination are in good condition, and appear to be primarily original. The front room is dominated by a large fireplace, which appears to have been resurfaced. The remainder of the interior was not available for examination.

In addition to the main house, a large wooden shed is also present on the property. The shed is constructed of vertical board and batten siding, painted white, and has a large set of double doors. This structure appears to predate the main house.

Continued from # 19

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest owner of the structure documented in the Santa Clara County Assessors office was Ida Trubschenck. In 1972 the home was purchased by Irene Turley from the estate of Ida Trubschenck, however she owned the property for only a couple of days before reselling it to the current owners, Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield. The home is currently the location of the Mon Cheri Cooking School.

Continued from # 20

Heritage Preservation

n.d. Chapter 19.96 regarding Heritage Preservation in the City of Sunnyvale. MS provided to A.R.M. by the City of Sunnyvale's Planning Department.

Kyle, D.

1990 Historic Spots in California. Fourth edition. Stanford University Press.

McAlester, V. and L. McAlester

1997 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Seavey, K. L.

1988 Images - Sunnyvale's Heritage Resources. California History Center, De Anza College.

Sunnyvale Historical Association

n. d. Pamphlet on Sunnyvale Historical Center and Museum. "Santa Clara County: Sunnyvale History" File in California Room, San Jose Public Library, Martin Luther King, Jr. Branch.

Sunnyvale's Heritage Landmarks

1995 Listing of Sunnyvale's Heritage Landmarks, Structures on the City's Heritage Resources Inventory, and Demolished Inventory Structures. MS provided to A.R.M. by the City of Sunnyvale's Planning Department.

Thompson and West

1876 Historical Atlas of Santa Clara County, California. San Francisco: Thompson and West.

Whitfield, Wendell

2001 Personal communication, June 2001

State of California - The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation
Historic Resources Inventory

Survey Ref. No. _____

ATTACHMENT A
Page 26 of 28

Identification and Location

Ser. No. _____

National Register Status _____

Local designation _____

1. Historic name _____ 471 South Murphy Avenue

*2. Common name or current name _____ 471 South Murphy Avenue

*3. Number & street _____ 471 South Murphy Avenue _____ Cross-corridor _____

City _____ Sunnyvale _____ Vicinity only _____ Zip _____ 94087 _____ County _____ Santa Clara _____

4. UTM Zone _____ 5 85 800mE _____ A _____ 41 36 280 mN _____ B _____ C _____ D _____

5. Quad map No. _____ Cupertino, CA _____ Parcel No. _____ 209-26-007 _____ Other _____

Description

6. Property Category _____ building _____ If district, number of documented resources _____

*7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style.

The structure at 471 South Murphy Avenue is a single family residence built in the Spanish colonial revival style. The roof is moderately pitched, with multiple gables, and is surfaced in red gravel in imitation of Spanish roof tile. The eaves are boxed with enclosed rafters, and protrude only a few inches out from the walls of the house. The walls are surfaced with white stucco. The windows are primarily wooden framed, and include a mixture of casement, sliding, and double hung sash styles. All of the windows appear to be original. The structure includes a large chimney on the northern side of the house. This chimney tapers slightly, extends to ground level, and is surfaced with stucco. The interior of the structure was not available for examination.



8. Planning agency _____
_____ City of Sunnyvale _____

9. Owner Address _____
_____ Wendell Whitfield _____
_____ 543 South Murphy Avenue _____
_____ Sunnyvale, CA 94086 _____

10. Type of Ownership _____
_____ private _____

11. Present Use _____
_____ residential _____

12. Zoning _____
_____ residential _____

13. Threats _____
_____ demolition _____

Send a copy of this form to: State Office of Historic Preservation,
PO Box 942896, Sacramento, CA 94287-0001

* Complete these items for historic preservation compliance projects under Section 106 (36 CFR 800)
All items must be completed for historical resources survey information.

Historical Information

- *14. Construction date(s) 1925A Original location same Date moved n/a
15. Alterations & date none known
16. Architect unknown Builder unknown
17. Historic attributes (with Number from list) _____

Significance and Evaluation

18. Context for evaluation: Theme Inter-war Area Sunnyvale
 Period 1918-1945 Property Type Spanish Colonial Revival Context formally developed? _____

*19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The original survey for the town of Encinal included three north south streets. These were Murphy, Frances, and Taaffe, which were named for Martin Murphy and members of his family. A large percentage of the core residential blocks of these three streets were destroyed during shopping mall development in the 1970's and 1980's. The remaining historic buildings are primarily located on the 300 and 400 blocks, and range in age from turn of the century vernacular and colonial revival style homes, to Spanish Colonial revival and eclectic revival style homes dating from the 1920's to the 1940's. These three streets, from Iowa Avenue to the north stretching to El Camino in the south make up the Murphy-Frances-Taaffe Neighborhood. The proposed project area is within this historic neighborhood.

Continued on page 3

20. Sources: City of Sunnyvale
 1970 Quarterly Report. Vol. 2, No. 1.

Douglas, J.
 1993 Historical Footnotes of Santa Clara Valley. San Jose: San Jose Historical Museum Association
 continued on page 3

21. Applicable National Register criteria

none

22. Other recognition none

State Landmark No. (if applicable) _____

23. Evaluator Robert R. Cartier

Date of evaluation 6/27/01

24. Survey type Historical Evaluation

25. Survey name 461 and 471 South Murphy

26. Year form prepared 2001

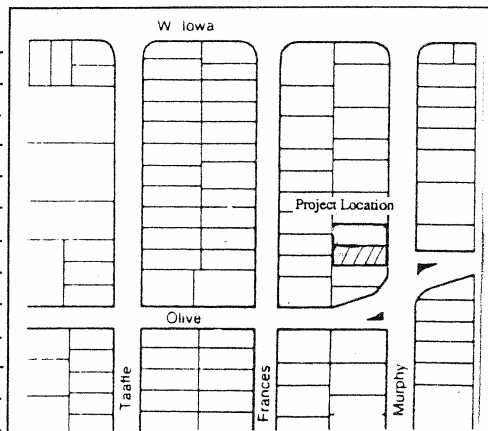
By (name) Douglas Jones

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Address 496 North Fifth Street

City & Zip San Jose, CA 95112

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State of California - The Resource Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
CONTINUATION SHEET

ATTACHMENT A
Primary # _____
HRI# _____ Page 28 of 28
Trinomial _____

Page 3 of 3 *Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) 471 South Murphy
*Recorded by Robert B. Cartier *Date 6/27/01 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

Continued from # 19

Based upon visual examination and available records, this structure was built circa 1925. The earliest documented owner of the structure was a Mr. Ball (Personal communication, Wendell Whitfield.) After this, the home was sold to Helen Kasik. In 1985 the home was purchased by Edison Tse et al. Wendell L. and Mary A. Whitfield purchased the property from Edison Tse et al in 1999, and are the current owners.

Continued from # 20

Heritage Preservation
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Kyle, D.
1990 Historic Spots in California. Fourth edition. Stanford University Press.

McAlester, V. and L. McAlester
1997 A Field Guide to American Houses. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Payne, S. M.
1987 Santa Clara County: Harvest of Change. Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc.

Seavey, K. L.
1988 Images - Sunnyvale's Heritage Resources. California History Center, De Anza College.

Sunnyvale Historical Association
n. d. Pamphlet on Sunnyvale Historical Center and Museum. "Santa Clara County: Sunnyvale History" File in California Room, San Jose Public Library, Martin Luther King, Jr. Branch.

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